THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

The North Carolinian.

VOL III FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1864. NO. 204

THE

NORTH CAROLINIAN

BY

P. J. SINCLAIR.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is served to subscribers in town at ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week in advance, payable to the Carriers weekly.

Single copies TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

PRICE FOR MAILING.

Single copies 25 cents. Six months TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS. Three months, FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

One month THREE DOLLARS.

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Advertisements for the CAROLINIAN will be charged THREE DOLLARS per square for each and every insertion, eight lines or less constituting a square.

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When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid for strictly in advance.

The Value of Money.

Value of old Issue		Value of new issue	Val. new issue		Value of old Issue
1 50		66⅔	1 00		1 50
2 00	1	33½	2 00		3 00
3 00	2	00	3 00		4 50
4 00	2	66⅔	4 00		6 00
5 00	3	33½	5 00		7 50
10 00	6	66⅔	10 00		15 00
15 00	10	00	15 00		22 00
20 00	13	33⅓	20 00		30 00
25 00	16	66⅔	25 00		37 50
30 00	20	00	30 00		45 00
35 00	23	33⅓	35 00		52 50
40 00	26	66⅔	40 00		60 00
45 00	30	00	45 00		67 50
50 00	33	33⅓	50 00		75 00
55 00	36	66⅔	55 00		82 50
60 00	40	00	60 00		90 00
65 00	43	33⅓	65 00		97 50
70 00	46	66⅔	70 00		105 00
75 00	50	00	75 00		112 50
80 00	53	33⅓	80 00		120 00
85 00	56	66⅔	85 00		127 50
90 00	60	00	90 00		135 00
100 00	66	66⅔	100 00		150 00

SYNOPSIS OF FUNDING SCHEME OF CURRENCY BILL AS TO STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—*Non-Interest Bearing* $100 *Notes.* Receivable for public dues before April 1st, 1864, at par; from and after April 1st, 1864, not receivable at all, but

FUNDABLE IN FOUR PER CENT. BONDS Before 1st April, 1864, at par.

From 1st to last day of April, inc., at 66⅔

From 1st to last day of May, inc., at 56⅔

From 1st to last day of June, inc., at 46⅔

From 1st to last day of July, inc., at 36⅔

From 1st to last day of Aug., inc., at 26⅔

From 1st to last day of Sept., inc., at 16⅔

Swept away by monthly tax, Oct. inc., at 6⅔

Any non-interest bearing $100 notes held on the first of January, 1865, are taxed 100 per cent., thus destroying every vestige of value.

THE

REPORTER'S DICTIONARY,

BASED ON PHONOGRAPHY.

IN PRESS and shortly to be published, a book with the above title, prepared by the subscriber, who has had nearly 20 years practice in Phonographic writing, having been at one time employed as an official reporter in the United States Senate, and, who has been for the last seventeen months, and is now, reporter of the Atlanta Intelligencer.

The Dictionary will contain indications, by means of a simple nomenclature, for writing with Phonographic letters, about 20,000 words of the English language, of ninety-nine one-hundreths of those in common use—the remaining words being easily written after these are learned.

In the Introduction to the Dictionary, simple instruction will be given for beginners of the study of Phonography, with lithographed illustrations, prepared by one of the best artists in the Confederacy. The object of the publication is to make a STANDARD for Confederate Reporters, and to render it possible for the much coveted and beautiful art of Reporting, to be learned even without the aid of a teacher.

As the work will be expensive, new type having been procured expressly for it, only a small edition will be issued. Those who desire copies are requested to send to the author their orders at once, (to be recorded,) accompanied with the price of the same, which will be five dollars per copy. The book in paper cover, and suitable for use, will be sent to all subscribers, by mail, without additional expense: A. E. MARSHALL,

dtf Augusta, Ga.

H. McMILLAN

Auctioneer and

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

June 10-3m*

MISTRESS AND MAID.

JUST RECIEVED a few more copies of that excellent NOVEL at

No. 17, Market Square

A FEW more volumes of "Robert and Harold" or "The Young Marooners," together with "Duncan Adair," by Mrs. Jane T. Cross. Just received at

17, Market Square,

CLAIMS

Of Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed a Commissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bount arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimant or claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimants be a child or children of the deceased, and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or administratorship must be certified to, under seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non-commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early a day as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants' Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY,

123-tf Commissioner.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS Throughout the Confederacy

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL DEPARTMENT, RAILROAD BUREAU, RICHMOND, Feb. 20th, 1864.

THE friends and relatives of soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia are hereby notified that an arrangement has this day been effected with the SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY to carry all packages of food and wearing apparel to Richmond, Va.

To secure the advantages thus obtained through the express company, the following instructions must be observed:

Packages must not contain more than one hundred pounds; be well secured, and plainly marked, and sent at the expense of the shipper to either of the Soldiers' Relief Associations, which are located as follows:

In North Carolina, at Raleigh; in South Carolina, at Columbia; in Georgia, at Augusta; in Alabama, at Montgomery; or at any other point at which one of these Associations have an office.

The Agents of these Associations will there take charge of them, and ship daily, by Southern Express Company, to the proper Agents of the respective States at Richmond, who will see them distributed to the proper individual owners.

To meet the wishes of the soldiers, and to give them a certain and speedy communication with home the Southern Express Company has agreed to give this freight preference over everything else: and in order that no obstacle may occur to the success of so laudable an enterprise, the several Railroad Companies are hereby requested to render the Express Company such facilities as will enable it to make this arrangement a complete success.

As the Southern Express Company assumes all responsibility of the transportation of those packages, the Relief Associations are requested to withdraw their Agents who have heretofore acted as traveling messengers. If the Relief Association will establish agencies in the rear of there armies, they may enjoy the same privileges hereby secured to the Army of Northern Virginia.

F. W. SIMS,

Lieut. Col. and Quartermaster.

Approved.

V. R. Lawton, Quartermaster Gen.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO., AUGUSTA, GA., Feb 20, 1864.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY hereby notify the friends and relative of Soldiers in the Army of Northern Va., and elsewhere, that they are prepared to carry out arrangements as announced in the above card and that they will do all in her power to fulfil its requirements.

JAMES SHUTER,

Gen'l Sup't. & Acting Pres't So. Exp. Co

may 0-tf.

FOUR PER CENT. BONDS.

WANTED—A few 4 per cent. Bonds.—Apply at the

151-tf CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

Wanted.

200,000 FEET OF 1½ & 1 INCH LUMBER, 12 inch. wide.

Apply at the

182-6t CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS.

CORRECTED BY J. W. LETT.

SEPT. 27, 1864.

Bacon	5 50 @ 6 00	₱ lb
Pork	1 50 @ 2 00	₱ lb
Lard	— — @ 5 50	₱ lb
Beef	1 50 @ 2 00	₱ lb
Beeswax	3 00 @ — —	₱ lb
Butter	5 50 @ 6 00	₱ lb
Cotton	1 50 @ 1 75	₱ lb
Coffee	15 00	₱ lb
Cotton Yarn	$25 @ 30	₱ bunch.
Dried Fruit .. Apples & Peaches	75 $1	₱ lb
Eggs	2 00 @ 2 50	₱ do @
Extract Logwood	$5 @ $6	₱ lb
Flour	$175 @ 200	₱ barrel
Flaxseed	12 50 @ 13 00	₱ bushel
Fodder	$8 00 @ 10 00	₱ hundred
Hay	10 00	₱ hundred.
Shucks	$10 00	₱ hundred
Grain—Corn	$20 00 @ 25 00	₱ bushel
Wheat	$25 00	₱ bushel
Rye	15 00 @ $— 00	₱ bushel
Oats	7 00 $9 00	₱ bushel
Peas	17 50 @ 20 00	₱ bushel
Hides—Green	2 50 @ 3 00	₱ lb
Dry	5 50 @ 6 00	₱ lb
Iron—Swedes	3 50 @ 4 50	₱ lb
Leather—Upper	18 00	₱ lb
Sole	15 00	₱ lb
Liquors—Corn Whiskey	40 00	₱ gallon
Apple and Peach Brandy	40 00	₱ gallon
Molasses	$20 25 00	₱ gallon
Nails	3 50 @ 4 00	₱ lb
Onions	15 00 @ 20 00	₱ bushel
Potatoes—Irish	$— @ 15 00	₱ bushel
Sweet	$12 @ — 00	₱ bushel
Rice	$1 00	₱ lb
Sugar	10	₱ lb
Soap	Family Bar 2 00	₱ lb
Toilet	5 00	₱ lb
Spirits Turpentine	3 00	₱ gal.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings	3 25	₱ Yard
Salt	$35 00 @ 40	₱ bushel
Tallow	2 50 @ 3 00	₱ lb
Wool	$6 00 @ 8 00	₱ lb

THE

ILLUSTRATED MERCURY!

ILLUSTRATED MERCURY!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY

OF THE SOUTH!

OF THE SOUTH!

A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!

A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,

ELEGANTLY PRINTED

ELEGANTLY PRINTED

EVERY SATURDAY,

EVERY SATURDAY,

HAS A LARGER

HAS A LARGER

AND

MORE TALENTED

MORE TALENTED

CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS

CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS

THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED

THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED

IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR

IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR

ANY AMERICAN PAPER!

ANY AMERICAN PAPER!

BRILLIANT, CHARMING,

BRILLIANT, CHARMING,

AND THRILLING

AND THRILLING

WITH ROMANCES,

WITH ROMANCES,

SKETCHES,

SKETCHES,

TALES

TALES

OF

REAL

REAL

LIFE,

LIFE.

POETRY,

POETRY,

HISTORY.

HISTORY,

BIOGRAPHY,

BIOGRAPHY,

NOVELETTES,

NOVELETTES,

ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,

ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,

WITICISMS MISCELLANY,

WITICISMS, MISCELLANY,

INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,

INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,

OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,

OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,

INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,

INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,

FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,

FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,

AND OTHER LANGUAGES,

AND OTHER LANGUAGES,

A HOME JOURNAL FOR

THE HOUSEHOLD!

AN ORNAMENT

FOR THE PARLOR.

A SOLDIER'S

PAPER FOR

THE CAMP.

A

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WM. B. SMITH,

oprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

Jun**

Envelopes! Envelopes!

A SUPERIOR article of ENVELOPES, Commercial size, just received and for sale, at the store under the

June 29-tf CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reported by the Press Association 1864

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia

Glorious News from Forrest!

FROM LEE'S ARMY.

Grant's Movements.

YANKEES NORTH OF JAMES RIVER.

AN ATTACK REPULSED!

FROM THE VALLEY.

ENEMY'S CAVALRY WHIPPED.

A BRIGADE AMBUSCADED.

&c., &c., &c.

SULPHER SPRINGS, ALA., Sept. 25, within 8 miles of Athens, via, Cherokee, 27, via Mobile, 28.—The invincible and unconquerable Forrest, has achieved another victory. A garrison here consisting of two block houses, and conisdered the strongest on the road from Decatur to Nashville, has been stormed and captured, after three hours severe fighting. Over 800 prisoners have been captured including 1 Lieut. Col.; 2 Majors, 10 Captains and 22 Lieuts.; also 300 horses, 2 pieces of artillery and a large amount of stores of every description. Our loss in killed and wounded, about 35. That of the enemy 200, including the Col. commanding the garrison. The country may expect to hear of other victories in a few days.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 29th, 5 P. M.—Last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, heavy cannonading and musketry firing was heard in the centre and part of our right. It was nothing more, however, than the discharge of guns without any seeming object.

The enemy have been for several days past slipping troops to the north side of the James river.

This morning the enemy obtained possession of Fort Harrison, a salient of our works, near Chaffin's Bluff, and appeared in considerable force on Darbytown, New Market and Osborn roads. There has been skirmishing on these roads all day, during which the enemy drove in our cavalry pickets on the Vaughn road. It is believed to be a reconnoisance to ascertain our force and position at that point.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Sept. 29.—Our cavalry whipped the enemy's cavalry yesterday, this side of Waynesboro', and drove them several miles. The enemy are said to be near Staunton. Their cavalry has left Wanesboro'. The rumor that the enemy's cavalry was on a raid, was probably without foundation.

The ambuscading of a brigade of the enemy's cavalry, near Swift Run's Gap, on Monday, is confirmed.

RICHMOND, Sept. 29.—The enemy in heavy force moved against our outer line of entrenchments north and east of Chaffin's Bluff this morning. They took possession of a salient called Fort Harrison.

An official dispatch says an attack on Fort Gilmore, about 6 miles below Richmond, was repulsed handsomely.

All quiet since 3 P. M.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Sept. 29.—The enemy have left Staunton, but it cannot be ascertained what direction they took.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Sept. 29.—No tidings of Early's cavalry. Firing has been heard to-day by persons at Greenwood Depot. The enemy have two brigades, it is believed, at Waynesboro:

All accounts affirm that one of our divisions ambuscaded and destroyed a brigade of the enemy near Swift Run Gap on Monday. Nothing from the fight of yesterday.

At Weirs Cave, we whipped them.

Everything looks decidedly better. It is conjectured that both armies are near Mount Sidney.

—JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 27, *via* MOBILE. 28Certain (probably New Orleans) papers peth [?] received. Banks has been succeeded by Gen. Hurlburt of Memphis, and has gone North. Before leaving, he published a five-column letter in the Era, full of his lies from beginning to end about Louisiana.

The steamer Colosus in Ohio river has been captured by 14 Confederate prisoners on board, who killed three, paroled the others, and then escaped with their arms.

The Missouri campaign is said to be under Magruder, Price and Dobbins.—Dispatches from Cairo say they are near Cape Girardeau.

The yankee iron-clad gunboat Antelope, carrying 8 guns, struck a snag six miles from New Orleans last Friday and sunk. The steamer Saratoga was fired into on Wednesday nearly opposite Baton Rouge by Confederate batteries.—Damage not known.

A negro was shot in Vicksburg on the 16th for desertion from the yankee army.

Canby has issued orders seizing all cotton sold by Confederate government to foreigners and delivered on Mississippi river.

A SUBSTITUTE.—A wealthy gentleman in New Jersey, a few days since, enlisted as a substitute a stalwart and patriotic Canadian, paying him $300, and expending a considerable sum for an outfit.—When they parted, the recruit promised, at the request of his principal, to write at the first opportunity. The gentleman was a little surprised at receiving a letter from his man dated Quebec, informing him that his money had enabled the substitute and his wife to set up a corner grocery, and that they were doing well, and that if his patron would give him a call he should have a drink gratis.—(Yankee paper.)

An elderly gentleman of considerable experience says he is never satisfied that a lady knows how to kiss unless he has it from her own lips.

BY THE GOV. OF NORTH CAROLINA

A PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, IT IS REPORTED TO ME that many soldiers from the troops of this State have deserted their colors and comrades, and are now lurking in the woods and mountains, some of them subsisting by forcing their friends to violate the laws by aiding them and others by violent depredations upon peaceable citizens, entailing shame and obloquy upon themselves and their posterity, outraging the laws and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard pressed country.

And, whereas, Gen. Robert E. Lee, in General Order, No. 54, Aug. 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promptly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged absence without authority. Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, urging most earnestly upon all such misguided men to wipe out from their once respected names the foul stain of desertion by promptly returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order No. 54, promising to all such who voluntarily return or surrender themselves to the proper authorities a full and free pardon, or the infliction of only the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens, and this promise shall hold good for thirty days from the date hereof. And I hereby warn all such who refuse to comply with these terms that the utmost power of this State will be exerted to capture them or drive them from the borders of a county whose high honor and spotless renown they disgrace by refusing to defend, and that the extremest penalties of the law will be enforced without exception when caught, as well against their aiders and abetters in the civil courts. Simultaneously with this proclamation orders will issue to the entire militia of the State to turn out for their arrest, and I hope by timely submission they will spare me the pain of hunting down like guilty felons many brave and misguided men who have served their country well and could do so again. Deserters from other States who hide in our woods and assist in giving our State a bad name, I can do nothing for, but to the erring soldiers of North Carolina I confidently appeal. And I earnestly call on all good citizens to assist me in making this appeal effectual, both by their influence as men, to take pains to seek out all deserters of their acquaintance, put this proclamation in their hands, or in the hands of their relatives and friends, and urge upon them to return to the path of duty, which is also the path of safety and of honor. If every good and loyal citizen would set about to reclaim or capture one deserter by every means in his power, he would succeed and he will have rendered a most valuable and patriotic service to his State and country. Civil magistrates are also exhorted to be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statute against harboring, aiding or abetting deserters, and warning is hereby given that in all cases where either civil magistrates or militia or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, upon proper evidence submitted to me, the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Congress shall be withdrawn, as I cannot certify that officers, civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties are "necessary to the due administration of the laws," which they will not execute.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 24th day of August, 1864

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:

A. M. McPHETERS, Private Sec'y, pro tem.

aug26-dlw12w

THE CAROLINIAN.

P. J. SINCLAIR, Editor.

Office, No. 17 Market Square,

☞ All Marriages, Obituary, Funeral and Estate Notices, Company and Military Orders for Meetings, Drills, &c., Lodge and Society Notices and Summonses, Wants, Losses and Findings, Exhibition and Concert Notices, all country, transient and foreign advertising, of whatsoever nature or character, must be paid for when left at or sent to the office for publication. This arrangement will be strictly enforced. Such cash advertisements, as they appear, will always be marked by an asterisk or star thus (*).

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SEP'T. 30. 1864.

☞ Our Subscribers in town will confer a *special favor*, when they fail to get their papers, by informing us immediately of the fact. Of course we cannot know when it occurs unless this be done.

Particular Attention is Called to the Following.—The publishers of this paper desire that their terms be fully understood. *All* subscriptions must be *paid in advance*. Payment must be made at this office, or, if to a collector, ten per cent. additional will be charged. Our Collector will call weekly on delinquents and make collections, when, in *every instance*, the above rule will be adhered to *Collections made every Monday.*

Notice.—C. C. McCrummin, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive moneys and receipt for us in all business matters connected with this office, which relates to subscription and advertising.

Important Movement.—We referred in a late issue to the fact that there were important movements on foot which would ere long be developed. We await with no little anxiety for the development of the grand movements which are about to be revealed to the world, and, we believe, to the infinite joy of our own people, provided always that the movement be successful.

There is now an opportunity offered to wipe out Sherman and his army. Steps have long ere this been taken to accomplish this end so desirable to us all. We publish elsewhere a partial revelation of the movement alluded to. We regret its appearance in the public prints, but the fact has already been published and we but reproduce it.

Should Hood be successful, as we believe he will, in occupying the road between Chattanooga and Atlanta, Sherman's fate is sealed. The following picture from the Macon Telegraph, if true, will show what plight Sherman will be in in a few days, if indeed the thing is not already consummated: A gentleman well known in this section of Georgia, left Atlanta Saturday at 11 o'clock. He reports that no trains arrived there on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, up to the time he left. The Federal army were without a supply of meat—were entirely out of flour, but had plenty of hard tack. They had no corn or forage, and their draft animals and cavalry were "perishing by hundreds." This is undoubtedly true. He heard the testimony of the Federal officers, in conversation between themselves, to the fact, in these words. The stock he himself saw was in an extremely wretched condition. Sherman's commissariat being in the condition represented above, he will not long be able to stand a siege at Atlanta. He will be compelled to fight one of our old-fashioned Confederate open field fights, and it needs no prophetic eye to predict the result. Now is the time if ever!

The *Examiner* learns through a gentleman just returned from a trip to Yankee land that, notwithstanding the recent successes of Lincoln's army in the Valley, McClellan is daily growing in favor, and already the Lincoln administration fear the death of their dynasty. There is a strong apprehension on the part of McClellan's friends that Lincoln will adopt measures to obstruct and prevent an honest election.

The same paper is disposed to believe that every Yankee success tends to strengthen and increase the peace party. The Northern people have at last learned that their military successes do not lead to peace, but to prolongation of the war, the idea of crushing the rebellion being an abandoned delusion.

Hermes, the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, says: Our armies are to be filled up, if it be in the power of the Government to do it. In spite of wind and weather, Northern politics and Southern mishaps, we remain tranquil and cheerful.

FREMONT'S LETTER OF WITHDRAWAL.

The following is the letter of General Fremont, withdrawing his name as a candidate for the Presidency:

Boston, Sept. 21, 1864.

Gentlemen: I feel it my duty to make one step more in the direction indicated by my letter of the 25th of August, and withdraw my name from the list of candidates.

The Presidential question has in effect been entered upon in such a way that the union of the Republican party has become a paramount necessity.

The policy of the Democratic party signifies either separation or re-establishment with slavery. The Chicago platform is simply separation. General McClellan's letter of acceptance is re-establishment with slavery.

The Republican candidate, on the contrary, is pledged to the re-establishment of the Union without slavery; and, however hesitating his policy may be, the pressure of his party will, we may hope, force him to it.

Between these issues, I think no man of the liberal party can remain in doubt; and I believe I am consistent with my antecedents in withdrawing, not to aid in the triumph of Mr. Lincoln, but to do my part towards preventing the election of the Democratic candidate.

In respect to Mr. Lincoln I continue to hold exactly the sentiments contained in my letter of acceptance. I consider that his administration has been, politically, militarily and financially, a failure, and that its necessary continuance is a cause of regret for the country.

There never was a greater unanimity in a country than was exhibited here at the fall of Sumter, and the South was powerless in the face of it. But Mr. Lincoln completely paralyzed this generous feeling. He destroyed the strength of the party, and divided the North when he declared to the South that slavery should be protected. He has built up for the South a strength which otherwise they would have never attained; and this has given them an advocate in the Chicago platform.

The Cleveland Convention was to have been the open avowal of that condemnation which men had been freely expressing to each other for the past two years, and which had been made fully known to the President. But in the uncertain condition of affairs leading men were not found willing to make public a dissatisfaction and condemnation which could have rendered Mr. Lincoln's nomination impossible; and their continued silence and support established for him a character among the people which leaves now no choice.

United, the Republican party is reasonably sure of success; divided, the result of the Presidential election is, at the least, doubtful.

I am, gentlemen,
Very truly, yours,
J. C. Fremont.

To Messrs. George L. Stearns and others, a committee, &c.

In his late speech at Macon, President Davis said that two-thirds of our army is now absent; some sick, some wounded, but most of them absent without leave. Much complaint has been indulged in against the President for making this remark. They argue that this is an acknowledgement of weakness upon our part that the enemy will not be slow to take advantage of. We argue very differently. We see nothing in this to cause us to despond. On the contrary, it is an evidence of strength. Instead of their gathering hope from this statement of facts, it should be a source of alarm to them. If with two-thirds of our armies we can hold in check the grand armies of Lincoln, what will we not be able to do when there are added to them the other third now absent. These men absent without leave will be returned to duty. The government must take steps—efficient steps to this end, and if that does not add one-third to our armies we have enough men in the Confederacy to make up the deficiency.

We must fill up our armies, and that too in time to deal a death blow to Lincoln's forces now outnumbering us so largely. At present we must fight—any other course would be suicidal. And after we have whipped them, we might talk of peace, but not till then.

The Small Pox in and about Yanceyville, we learn, continues to spread. Its ravages, as we stated last week, are chiefly confined to the negro population. It is of peculiar type, attacking as it does those who have been vacinated with all the fury it attacks those who have not, and in many cases marking them worse than those who were never vacinated—As cold weather approaches the fear is the disease will grow more malignant.—Steps should at once be taken to prevent it spreading.—*Milton Chronicle.*

The Rice Crop.—A merciful Providence has certainly blessed us this year by staying the elements until our rice farmers harvested their crops. There has recently been delightful dry weather for harvesting purposes, and we trust our farmers took advantage of it in gathering in their rice crops.—*Savan. Republican*

The News.

The Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday says that reports asserted that the evacuation of Staunton was prepared for on Sunday, but the latest accounts give no news indicating that the town had been abandoned. Early, according to report deemed reliable, was still in front of the enemy some fourteen miles below Staunton in the vicinity of Swift Run Gap, having driven back the enemy from his front near Keezletown and Port Republic. In the confusion about Waynesboro' and Staunton, occasioned by movements connected with the army, many curious and often absurd rumors have arisen; and borne to Richmond by flighty passengers, or sent on in anticipation by credulous telegraphists.

The *Examiner* of the same date asserts on evidence believed authentic, that on Monday last, the enemy attacked General Early at New Hope and was repulsed heavily. The affair is spoken of as a decided victory for us. Our loss is reported very small.

The *Examiner* is positive that a battle was fought on Monday somewhere between New Hope and Port Republic.

The Examiner feels authorized in deciding that victory has again, after a brief absence, perched upon our standards.

New Hope is the place made memorable by the defeat and death of the lamented General William E. Jones, last spring. It is twelve miles east by north of Staunton, on the Port Republic road, nine miles north of Waynesboro' and ten miles south of Port Republic.

Though the enemy has kept close on our heels since we left Fisher's Hill, and constant skirmishing has been kept up, our loss has been remarkably slight in stragglers and by casualties.

The Examiner mentions in connection with the reputed victory at New Hope, that the Yankee pickets at Deep Bottom yesterday called across to our pickets that they learned Early had gained a victory in the Valley. These pickets may have been alluding to New Hope, or perhaps to a small setting back which Early gave Sheridan at New Market.

The news from Virginia is becoming more interesting. There is no doubt but that we have arrived at a great crisis, and it remains to be seen whether we shall be equal to the hour and the occasion. Our telegrams contain news good and bad, and as we receive it we give it to our readers. We do not like the reports from the Valley. The occupation of Staunton by the enemy is evidence either of weakness on our part or of great demoralization upon the part of our troops. Gen. Early has held, or attempted to hold, several almost impregnable positions, but has been forced back gradually, from point to point, until we find Staunton in the hands of the enemy.

The object of the enemy is to obtain possession of Lynchburg and, making Lynchburg a depot of supplies, operate against the Danville Railroad, cutting off communication with Richmond and compel its evacuation. Lynchburg must be saved. We cannot afford to lose it.

The movement on the North side of the James river is no doubt to prevent reinforcements from being sent from around Richmond to Gen. Early, occupying our attention there. There is but little doubt, however, that active operations

Another Belle Boyd.—A beautiful, dashing lady in the uniform of a Captain, passed through Charlotte on the Northern train towards Richmond on Thursday afternoon. She wore a black belt with a chain attached. She is said to be from Mississippi, and has participated in several hard fought battles, and was promoted on the field for distinguished gallantry. She wore a straw cap, set jauntly on her head adorned with a heavy black estrich feather, and her jacket was adorned with two rows of miniature gilt buttons. He who seemed to be her travelling companion, appeared about forty years of age, and wore the uniform of a Major. She had probably been home on a short furlough, and was on her way back to join her command. There is some mystery yet unravelled about this heorine and her strange career, and which will never see the light till the heart history of a love story is written.

List of Killed and Wounded and Missing of the 3d N. C. Infantry in the Battle near Winchester, Va., on the 19th Sept., 1864:

Company A.—Wounded, Corpl R H Sugg, left arm severe. Missing, Private Wm. Easome, Haywood Heath, George Shirley.

C—Killed, Lt. Thomas D. Murphy. Missing, Private John W. Alfin.

D—Wounded, Private W. H. Huggins, flesh wound in neck. Missing, Privates J. Branch, J. H. Joiner, J. M. Newsom, Sgt Jesse Tindle.

F—Wounded, Private C. H. Farrow. Missing, Privates Geo. Montgomery, G. W. Williams, W. Ruth, D. McDaniels.

I—Wounded, Privates T. H. Belvin, arm; T. H Warren, leg and arm; S. D. Lilley, left arm; W. A. Job, face; Isaiah Macon, J. R. Staly. Missing, A. N. Water, G. A. Bedrick, A. Smith, W. A. Suratt, Lt. J. W. Watson.

K—Wounded, Capt K. B. Powers, shoulder. Missing, Calbert Herring.

Well Done.—Two of our Fayetteville companies of Home Guards now in Moore, learning that a widow near their camp, was likely to lose her crop of fodder for want of laborers to pull it, turned in and stripped it upon a ten acre field. The widow's blessing rest upon them for the good deed. *Observer.*

A correspondent of the Chattanooga *Rebel*, a member of the flag of truce detachment, writing from Rough and Ready station, says of the yankees with whom he met:

A large majority of yankees with whom we have come in contact are McClellan men, and seem confident of his election. As a general thing they say Wheeler has done them little harm, but an occasional, unsophisticated yank lets the cat out, and tells us he is playing the d—l with the railroad. They seem surprised that our men manifest such a universal determination to 'fight on forever," and say 'd—d if you all havn't been posted how to talk.'

As to their transportation, the wagons are good, but the mules are in a miserable condition, and I think about half of them would be condemned by our Inspectors. Among the teamsters is a good proportion of negroes—all good yanks together.—Several negroes were readily recognized as Tenn. farmers. All we interrogated said they were forced from home and desired to be there again. They say the yankees tried to put them in ranks, but they 'no do dat.'

The officers and men try to sustain Sherman in his late brutal exile order; but when pressed upon the subject they become embarassed and confess that it is hard, and possibly might have been avoided.

Many incidents really amusing, daily occur, which might naturally tend to enliven our camp; but with every fresh train of exiles comes fresh cause of sympathy, and everything like levity is banished at once. Col. Anderson, of the 8th Tennessee, in command of this detachment, with Maj. Clare, Staff officer representing Gen Hood, is prompt in aiding the shipment of the exiles, with their baggage, from the federal trains South, and in preserving good order generally. And the men of his command take particular interest in doing all in their power to relieve the troubles of this sad multitude of old men women and children. Many unavoidable instances of distress occur, with the arrival of every train; old men and women, almost at the grave, tired and worn out by heat and fatigue, young ladies and boys, childhood and infancy, robbed of nearly every source of comfort, manifest in every circumstance and motion the reality of the sad loss at home.

Surely when the great General of the Universe makes up his final report of the Battle of Life, the name of Wm. T. Sherman, Maj Gen. U. S. A., execrable by this act alone, will be written on Infamy's unhallowed page—while J. B. Hood will shine out in characters of living light as the champion of right and the friend of humanity.

A correspondent of the Columbia *Carolinian*, writing from Macon, Ga., under date of the 20th gives the following important news. The intelligence is undoubtedly contraband but as it is already published there can be no additional harm produced by a reproduction of it.

Gen. Hood's army broke up its camp at Lovejoy's and Jonesboro, on Saturday morning, and moved off upon the Newnan Road, in a North-west direction. By casting your eye at the map, you will see that that point is on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, and that if the army rests there, supplies can be drawn from Montgomery and from South west Georgia, via Opelika. Looking further up, you will see that there is a railroad running from Selma to Blue Mountain, and that if the latter is made a base of operations, Sherman's communications with Chattanooga can be easily cut. While an army is on the move, its destination is, or ought to be, purely conjectural. But, in this case, it seems patent that Hood is making a movement to flank Sherman out of Atlanta. It is quite notorious that the Federal army has been recently greatly depleted by the sending of reinforcements either to Virginia or somewhere else, and by men whose time is out going out of service. Exiles from Atlanta state positively, this morning, that two corps went off on Thursday and Friday, and that they saw three brigades stack arms and refuse to serve any longer, claiming an honorable discharge; that many others have already gone, and still more preparing to leave. All this explains the present movement. Gen. Hood, no doubt, feels able to make a successful march to the rear of Atlanta and force its abandonment by the enemy. * * * * Indeed, the greatest confidence is felt that Sherman will speedily abandon his present position. He has thrown up the most formidable works, expelled citizens of every age and condition, and, indeed, proclaimed his intention to make it a military position permanently. It is the most exposed position the Yankee army ever occupied since the beginning of the war.

J. G. GODFREY,
WHOLESALE, RETAIL
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Keeps Cotton Yarns For Sale.
Fayetteville, N. C.
199-tf

Richmond Markets—Sept. 26.—*Confederate Bonds.*—Eight per cent. coupon bonds, due 1881, $130½ a 126½ and interest; eight per cent. coupon bonds, due 1879, $122 and interest; eight per cent. coupon bonds, due 1877, $115 and interest; eight per cent. coupon bonds, due 1874, $103 a $101 1-2 and interest; eight per cent. coupon bondsi due 1873, $104 and interest; eight per cent coupon bonds, due 1868, $98 and interest; eight per cent registered bonds, due 1878, $87 1-2 a $88 and interest; coupon bonds of fifteen million loan, $153 a $150 1-2 and interest; cotton loan bonds, $181 a $182; six per cent coupon bonds, $62 a $65 and interest; seven thirty bonds, (otherwise known as interest bearing notes,) $75 a 978 and interest; four per cent. certificates, $61 a $60 and iterest.

Brown sugar, $8 75 a $9 25 (advancing); clarified sugar, $9 45 a $10; crushed sugar, $11 50 a $11 75; Rio coffee, $12 Cuba coffee, $11 a $11 1-8; Java coffee $14 3 8 (withdrawn); sorghum molasses, $20 50 a $25; salt, 55 1-2 a 55c.; black pepper, $9 50; cider vinegar, $12; soda, $5 50; country soap, $4 25; tallow candles, $9 87 a $9 25. superfine flour $325; cotton yarns, $39 50 a $46; Augusta 4-4 sheeting, $3 97 1-2, nails, $1 60 per keg; cotton, $2 50 per pound; old apple brandy, $60; new apple brandy, $19 a $51; whiskey, $87 a $91.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Sept. 28, 1864.

Beef Cattle—Are in some enquiry, and the market is only moderately supplied. We quote on the hoof at 2 25 to 2 50 per lb. for net meat as in quality. Bacon—Is in demand, and very scarce. We quote from carts at 5 50 to 6 per lb. Beeswax 3 50 to 4 00 per lb. Butter 8 to 10 per lb. Cotton—The market rules firmer, and the stock in first hands is quite small. We quote sales during the week at 1 40 to 1 50 for uncompressed, and 1 70 to 1 75 per lb. for compressed. Corn—Sells in the small way at 20 to 25 per bushel. Corn Meal—Sells from the granaries, in lots to suit, at 25 per bushel. Eggs—Sell from carts at 5 to 5 50 per dozen. Flour—None of consequence coming in, and the stock on market has all been worked off. There is a fair demand, and we quote small sales for the week at 300 to 320 per bbl. for superfine. Lard—By the bbl. 5 @ 5 50 per lb. Nails—Sell by the keg at 2 50 to 3 per lb. Salt—Sound made sells from store slowly at 30 to 35 per bushel.—Sugar—Brown sells by the barrel at 7 50 to 8 per lb. Syrup—Dull at 20 to 25 per gallon.—Sheeting—Fayetteville factory, 3 25 to 3 50 per yard. Tallow—3 50 to 4 00 per lb. Yarn—By the bale, 35 per bunch.

MONEY MARKET.

We have no change to report in bonds or stocks during the week, and only small transactions have taken place. Specie has slightly advanced. The following are the buying rates:

Confederate Bonds, 100 to $120, according to date.

Four per cent. Certificates, $60.

7:30 Notes $65.

a 22 for one.

Bank Notes—North Carolina 3 to 4 00; Georgia 2 50; Virginia and South Carolina 2 00 to 2 25 for one.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Choice Tobacco!

THE UNDERSIGNED has just received a choice lot of superior chewing tobacco, which he offers for sale at reasonable prices.

Some of that A NO. 1 chewing tobacco still on hand. ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.

196-1m

TITHE NOTICE!

To Farmers in Cotton Raising Districts.

(Extract:) * * * * * * *

THE GOVERNMENT requires that where persons have been in the habit of pressing their Forage for market, or having Cotton presses either at home or near, that they shall deliver to the Tithe Agents their Forage in bales. The law having exempted soldier's wives and others who do not make more than 200 bushels of corn, of paying Fodder, it is hoped that the Farmers may try and facilitate the business by complying with the above. J. M McGOWAN, Capt and Post Q. M., 4th Cong. Dist. N. C.

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH,

Grocer and Commission

MERCHANT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

196-tf

Headquarters 3rd Military District, Dep't N. C. and Southern Virginia, Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 30th.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL PESONS not residents of Smithville are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or to go down the river in the Government Steamers. This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey from their homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats. When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of the rule, due notice will be given.

Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt. Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be responsible for their safe delivery through his agents.

Official: W. H. C. WHITING, Major General

James H. Hill, Maj. and A. A. Gen'l.

sep3-

Papers throughout the State please copy a few times and send accounts with copy of paper containing advertisement to Capt. Stryker Q. M.

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE Fayetteville COTTON CARD Manufacturing Company are now manufacturing Cards superior to any run through the blockade, and at present selling for ale prices the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered at Wilmington free of expense.

Call upon or address

A. A. McKETHAN,
J. A. WORTH,
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.,

Fayetteville, N. C., [Apr 19-tf